1: Burrows--31 (1947-48) Woleaians
372 Ifalik

"Dry coconut husks are important as fuel. One of them will hold fire until time for the next smoke, or while carrying borrowed fire from one house to another."

1: Burrows--31 (1947-48) Woleaians
372 Ifalik

"Short lengths of a crude kind of rope are twisted out of raw coconut husk fiber. They make wicks (atoliēf) to preserve fire. Such a wick is commonly kept alight during a sea voyage."

1: Burrows--33 (1947-48) Woleaians
116, 226, 372 Ifalik

"Dried coconut leaves are used as torches, especially in night fishing. Other uses of the leaves in fishing will be described later."

1: Burrows--34 (1947-48) Woleaians
116, 372, 245 Ifalik

"Dry brown leaf makes kindling and fuel--for Ifalik, though well wooded, has such a small area that firewood is scarce. A bonfire of dry coconut leaf will illuminate a night gathering. Bundles of it make torches used in several kinds of night fishing."

1: Burrows--183 (1947-48) Woleaians
116, 372, 252, 784 Ifalik

"The fire on which a sick person's food is cooked may not be used by others. Households in which someone is sick will use two cooking fires, one for the invalid, the other for the rest of the people. Another taboo on sharing fire was exemplified by Tom when he asked Spiro to light a cigarette for a woman. He could not do it himself, he explained, because the woman was a classificatory sister."

2: Damm et al. --32-33 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 372, 177 Ifaluk

According to the natives, Mòdj brought the art of fire-making from Yap. In olden days people did not know how to produce fire (jáf; buleliáf [33] the flame); so they ate everything raw, even meat. Today there are two methods of making fire:

a) the fire drill (liák), síne liák- flat stick, lâu liák- vertical and rotating stick.

b) the fire plane or fire groove (lâulít), síne lâulít - flat stick, lâunâulít- grooving stick.

The fire saw is unknown.

To kindle the flame they use the ordinary type of woven fan (sâibo), which is common throughout the Carolines.

felán - hearth, fire place, wurak - smoke, marodj - ash, fafi - firewood.

2: Damm et al.--125-126 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 372 Aurupik

There are two methods of making fire:

1. by rubbing: the flat stick is called sine laulit, the vertical one is laul, and the whole apparatus is laulit.

2. by "drilling": the flat stick is sil liak, the vertical one laul liak, together they are liak. Hellwig obtained a "fire-wood box (xuluxul) for smokers;" it is made of bamboo reed, and has a wooden cover (pilepil), which is attached to the bottom with a string; it is really a tinder box, like the ones found on Polowat. There are three ways to fan the flame (Krämer: saipa).

The following story tells how fire came to mankind. The thunder fell on a pandanus tree on Yap Island, and it could not get away. It has become entangled in the leaves, and fluttered back and forth like a chicken. Then a woman passed by, [126] Medirädi by name. The thunder called to her, and begged her to set it free. But the woman was afraid that she might get burned. The thunder promised her that she would not be harmed, and so the woman helped it get out. Then the thunder said: "You do not know how to make a fire! Your food is really not good!" So he took two sticks, and showed her how to drill a fire. Finally, he also told her about the earth oven; she should make a hole, put the flame inside, and put the food on top; after a certain time it would be good. When the thunder had spoken, it went up into the air. The woman did as he had bade her, and then she told other people about it. Then they all knew how to make a fire.

2: Damm et al. --167 [3] (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 372 Faraulep

To make a fire (fire - ijáf) the natives use a fire plane (noirít; the flat stick - imóu, the stick drawn through the groove, which this has made - noirít) and the fire drill (niaûk or liaûk; flat stick - ilá, drilling hole - medád [eye], vertical drilling stick - noirít). Tinder (xabád) is kept in a bamboo box. The woven fire fan (séipo) has a long rectangular form.

4: Krämer--62
116, 412, 372

(1909) 1937

Woleaians
Elato

The pump drill is known as burabüra and comes from Elato. The wheel is of tortoise shell and the tip of the drill is of sharks' teeth. See Figure 134e [VMM: see source] for the hand drill.

4: Krämer--232 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 372 Woleai

Fire, eáf, fire plane, moelít; in recent times steel and stones have been carried in small bags, Hellwig: kaigérs, or sigerára; fire-wood, gabát.